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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Queen Victoria sent yesterday for Lord Hartington and instructed him to form a Ministry. = The cow named First Duchess of Oneida, which was sold for \$30,600 in 1873, is dead. == The German Government asks State aid for the German South Sea Trading Company.

DOMESTIC.-The Albany Anti-third-term Con ference adopted resolutions and appointed a State Committee. There was a lively discussion regarding Tilden in the State Senate yesterday. === Trouble with Little Chief's band of Cheyennes is threatened. === Th Street Cleaning report of Mr. Varnum's Committee has been presented. === The proceedings in the Whittaker Court of Inquiry were exciting yesterday. === The Virginia Republican Convention instructed their delegates to vote as a unit for Grant. The anti-Grant men controlled the Georgia Republican Convention, === The Vormont delegates to the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati are in

CONGRESS .- In the Senate the Army Appropriation bill was debated and passed. === In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was passed; a poem printed in The Record was considered and referred to a committee; the subject of immigration was considered at the night session; the deadlock over the Deficiency bill came to an end.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The number of lives lost by the Madison Square disaster proved yesterday to be four, and twenty-two persons were injured Attempts were made to explain the cause of the disaster. ____ The Manhattan Club held a reception. ____ Several ocean disasters are reported. Charles Lamson died. == Seth B. Hunt and Inspector McDermott were buried. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.60 cents. Stocks less active but lower, closing THE WEATHER .- TRYBUNE local observatious in-

dicate clear and partly cloudy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 66°; lowest, 46°; average, 5440.

There was an extraordinary scene in the Whittaker court-martial yesterday, and General Schofield lost his temper again.

Judge Black has given an opinion, which will be found elsewhere, upon the claim of the Northern Pacific Railroad to an extension of

The desire which the German Government evinces for the development of the Samoan and other South Sea commerce finds practical application in its appeal to the Reichstag for state support for a trading company. It is noteworthy that the Secretary of the Treasury does not hesitate to avow that it "is the duty of the "Government to foster German maritime com-

The Spanish Government shows a just regard for the rights of the Cortes in promising that it will submit any treaties of commerce which it may negotiate to that body, for its approval. This course may be attended with delay and give rise to some recrimination, but it is strongly in harmony with the legislative spirit in all countries which have parliamentary govern-

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the offer of a candidate for office to refund a part of his salary to the public treasury is an net of bribery and invalidates the election. This was a poor way of making capital at the best-morally objectionable as well as legally improper. This form of bidding for office has flourished in some parts of the West, and is a good thing to stop.

This Presidential campaign abounds in mysteries and surprises, and is altogether as queer a campaigo as ever was. Right on the heels of the Syracuse Convention, where Mr. Tilden gained a great victory, which much strengthened his for the nomination, comes an explosive, rebellions speech from Senator Jacobs, who has these many years the ideally faithful Tilden fellower. Senator Jacobs is the ol, quiet man whom the Tilden party puts into the chair at State Conventions when there is work to be done requiring both brains and cour-And now his talk not only in the Senate

be is in reality opposed to Tilden's nomination. The Albany Argus hastens to assure the public, in its chaste diction, that Mr. Jacobs was only chaffing, and that people who think otherwise are "peculiarly long-eared mongers of mares' "nests." It looks nevertheless as if Mr. Jacobs had spoken the truth in haste, and repented of it at leisure. But the private sentiments of one of Boss McLaughlin's deputies are of little moment. When the Boss wanted to frame a resolution at his Committee meeting the other night, he pointed his finger at the secretary, and said, "Write as I dictate"; and he dictated.

Hereafter no author need take the trouble to hunt down a publisher. A Congressional Delegate, all the way from Wyoming, has discovered the easiest and cheapest way ever devised to procure the immortality of the types. It is simply to take the Government of the United States into one's service. Mr. Downey, having a poem half a dezen yards long, and desiring to see it in concrete print, offered it in the House as an argument, obtained leave from the unsuspecting members to print it in The Record, furthermore copyrighted it, and is now probably engaged in sending his production free through the mails to such persons as are unfortunate enough to have his acquaintance. Here is publication made easy-fame literally for nothing. Given a rejected novel, or an unperformed play, or an impossible poem, and a Congressman to ask leave to print, and the thing is done. The Government pays for the printing, the paper and the postage. Authors need no longer take cold poison, nor longer offer up praises to the memory of the great man who once shot a bookseller. And those who want income as well as reputation from their works have only to ask Mr. Downey to get them a special appropriation. His modesty wouldn't stand in his way, considering that he actually defended himself yesterday in the House.

THE MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

Public sentiment will demand a searching investigation into the causes of the disaster in Madison Square Garden, and an unshrinking verdict placing the responsibility just where it belongs. Four lives have been lost, and more than a score of persons have been injured. This is a crime, which some one has committed, and it is the business of the authorities to discover whose is the guilt. The builder who made the recent alterations in the Garden, and the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, between whom this responsibility will naturally be supposed to rest, make their statements elsewhere. No one will question for a moment Mr. Vanderbilt's declaration that the company which owns the building would be incapable of deliberately raising a dangerous structure in order to save a few dollars on the cost of the work. But it is quite possible that either ignorance or dishonesty on the part of those who directly superintended the alterations, or indifference or dishonesty on the part of those officials whose business it is to see that all buildings, and especially such buildings as this, are safe, may have borne this ghastly fruit and the inquest must, if it is to satisfy public opinion, address itself fearlessly to this task.

It is but just at the same time to notice that both the builder and the Superintendent have their theories of the accident. The builder declares that the great heat generated by the arge number of gas jets in the Art Gallery laused one of the timbers in the roof to crack. upon which the roof fell and the wall was pushed out. Mr. Dudley, the Building Superintendent, shows that he required the company to strengthen some portions of the work at the time it was done. He holds substantially the same view of the accident as the builder, except that he has no theory to account for the breaking of the timber. He seems a little disposed to throw the blame on Providence. There may be reason in these views which is not at first apparent to the lay mind. No doubt both or these citizens are entitled to a suspension of opinion until the investigation is concluded. But the inquest must be organized to find outnot to cover up.

BEACONSFIELD'S SUCCESSOR. Lord Beaconsfield's resignation has been accepted. He retires from office at an advanced is a tame ending for the romance-writer, who invented a statesmanship of hidden surprises and Asian mysteries, and who at an early stage of his marvellous career became habituated, like the Emir of his own Eastern tale, to the idea that "everything could be achieved by dex-"terity, and that there was no test of conduct 'except success." The Sovereign has petted him, the aristocratic classes have applauded him, and a servile majority in the Commons has humored and obeyed him, but the people have cast him out as un-English in all his aims and methods. He appealed to their imagination, but was condemned by their judgment and reason. His accomplishments and manœuvres have been of no avail. The play is played out. the curtain rung down. The Asian Premier gives place to an English successor.

In summoning the Marquis of Hartington to Windsor, the Queen may or may not have followed her favorite Minister's advice. She knew without asking who were the leaders of the Opposition that had triumphed in the general elections. She knew who was the recognized leader of the Liberals among the Peers, for twenty years ago she attempted to force the Premiership upon him when she found it difficult to choose between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. She knew also who was the master-mind of the Opposition in the Commons-the foremost Englishman of his timewhose candidacy for Midlothian was the signal for a political revolution. But her personal preferences were in accord with the constitutional precedents, and so she called to her side the titular leader of the Liberals in the lower house, the heir to one of the greatest Dukedoms in England, who is personally more agreeable to her than either of his associates. Lord Hartington has outgrown the follies of his youth-one of which once made him extremely offensive to Americans. With the rank and file he is, after Mr. Gladstone, the most popular man in the party, and on the front bench of the Opposition he has neither rival nor foe. Under his leadership the divisions of the party have been temporarily closed, and Whigs, Liberals and Radicals have banded themselves together in an aggressive campaign. Now that the battle is won, can he accept the responsibility of organizing a new Ministry,

which will be all that the last Ministry was not? Lord Hartington will do this, if he accedes to the wishes of the Queen, for she has not taken pains to conceal her hostility to Mr. Gladstone. He has never, however, been either a vain or a forward politician. After his first success in Parliament he waited four years before taking part in another debate. He is now only fortyseven. He can afford to be patient and bide his time. He can make himself the strongest man in the party by standing aside and allowing Mr. Gladstone to be Premier, if he will. Mr. Gladstone may not be willing to take office at second hand. He may consent, like Lord Lansdowne under the Russell Ministry, to take a seat age. He was put there at the Convention just in the Cabinet without holding office. Under such circumstances Lord Hartington can form a but later with our correspondent indicates that Ministry with good grace. But whoever stands sidy of the latter was doubled. Wherever an

lish Premier. Mr. Gladstone is a greater statesman than Lord Hartington, but both are men with Anglo-Saxon instincts. The Asian mazes and mysteries of Tancred-the dreams and caprices of Fakredeen have come to an

NOTHING BUT COPENHAGEN. The World newspaper, whose condition since the adjournment of the rival conventions at Syracuse may be described as a queer compound of hysterics and despondency, gives between spasms some amusing details of the melancholy festivities. It repeats the comforting conversation of the Tilden delegates who assure the voters of the party that Mr. Tilden is only in fun, and will not take the nomination; it rehearses the various reasons which the successful faction bring forward in justification of their instructing the delegates for Tilden-that Tilden will not run, that he is an ague-smitten Pariah who cannot run, that he has another candidate all ready to bring out, that it was necessary to please the old man, and the instructions did not mean anything. All sorts of reasons are given except that Tilden is a good candidate; that plea seems not to have occurred to anybody. Perhaps the most interesting of the reported remarks are those of Mr. Smith M. Weed, who took a correspondent of The World into his confidence and assured him that the whole business was only a question of money. "What's the use of talking ?" said Mr. Weed. "If we don't have plenty of money next Fall we are sure to be defeated anyhow. The old "man has no end of money, and is just in the humor to lavish it if we do the right thing by

There is an engaging frankness about Mr. Weed which we have always admired. In the last Presidential campaign he made a statement to Colonel Pelton singularly like that which he has just made to The World. He had no sooner reached South Carolina on his famous secret mission in 1876, and looked over the field, than he telegraphed to Gramercy Park: "My hope small; nothing but Copenhagen will "avail"; and in the rest of the series of cipher dispatches the requisition for "Copenhagen! was fixed at the definite sum of \$80,000, for a "majority of the Board." Once more Mr. Weed has looked over the political field and reports: "My hope small; nothing but Copenhagen will avail." Mr. Weed admits that the Democracy cannot carry the next election without the free use of money, and he has an unshaken belief in the existence of vast hoards of Copenhagen at Gramercy Park, upon which the party managers can draw in an emergency. He had no doubt whatever in 1876 that what ever was necessary to insure success could be obtained at that establishment; and in spite of a certain contretemps to which we need not more particularly refer, he is apparently as well satisfied as ever that the means for fixing things will be forthcoming on demand,-if he and his associates only do the right thing by the old

So the Democratic campaign resolves itself in 1880, just as it did in 1876, into a mere question of Copenhagen. The Tilden men themselves do not like Mr. Tilden, but he has money, and without money they are lost. They believe that Mr. Tilden has no character, but he has money: no physical vitality, but he has money; no popularity, but he has money. He is hated at the South; he is hated at the West; he cannot carry his own State unless the Republicans throw it away by a fatuous nomination; his name has been smirched in more than one scandalous transaction; but he has money, and nobody knows better than Mr. Weed what can be done with money in a sharp campaign, or a close count. The public has some idea by this time of the manner in which Mr. Weed is accustomed to apply Copenhagen to the furtherance of the great work of reform; and it will watch the presecution of his politico-commercial enterprises with the liveliest interest.

THE MURKINSES IN POLITICS.

There was a family of Murkinses in Maine, which resembled somewhat in its domestic relations the political family which hears the name and carries the standard and possibly subsists on the bounty of Samuel J. Tilden. Old Murage, and is unlikely ever to return to power. It kins was not much given to gush, and the provision he made for the family was by no means sumptuous: but they had to abide his unique and angular discourse for the sake of the provision, thin and intermittent as it was. There came a time when old Murkins grew feeble and took to his bed. "Why, Daddy"! said the old woman one morning as she was fumbling round the foot of the bed, "your feet are cold. You're goin' to die-boo hoo." "Shut up," said the old man, expressing himself in the familiar phrase of the fireside, "I ain't goin' to die nuther, an' sposen I be-what of it"? "You be goin' to die, too," insisted the old woman, "an thenboo hoo-what's goin' to come of us?" "don't care a darn what comes o' you," growled the old man-" what I want to know is, what's goin' to come o' me."

It may be that the Murkins case does not exactly run on all fours with that of the political family of Mr. Tilden. The analogies are few that are perfectly sustained, as Senator E. Millspaugh Madden says, "all the way through to the end of the chapter." But we submit that the present attitude of the Tilden party toward "the old man," and the reciprocal relations of "the old man" to the party, contain a very vivid, if not pathetic, suggestion of the scene in that modest Maine cottage when the chill of approaching dissolution struck the feet of the grim old Murkins. The family and the old man are equally anxious, but in each case the solici tude is, for number one : neither, in the terse idiom of the Murkins home circle, "cares a dain" for the other. The question on the one side is "What's goin' to come of us?"-on the other side, "What's goin' to come o' me ?"

AMERICAN STEAM SHIPPING.

When steam was first applied to ocean navigation, American builders had the good fortune to lead the world in the art of construction. While they and the American vessel owners had nothing to contend with except the free enterprise of their rivals in Europe, there was every prospect that this country would soon become the leading maritime power of the world. Young as she was, she had at that time only one superior, and she made great strides forward in ten years next after that date. It is probable that had all governments refrained from interference with private enterprise, American vessels would be to-day carrying the larger part of the 15,000,000 tons of commodities entering into our foreign trade, in which case the United States would have a larger merchant marine than England has te-day. Why should we not have had such a marine? Chiefly because our first efforts to run steamships in the foreign trade were defeated by the lavish payment of subsidies by the English Goverument, which entered into the contest with the avowed purpose first of breaking down the American merchant fleet completely, and of grasping a monopoly of the carrying trade of the whole world afterward. When an American line was subsidized by our own Government to compete with the English steamers, the sub-

at the head of the Government will be an Eng- | American line was started in a good trade, a rival line of English vessels was authorized to run in competition, and was sustained by a subsidy. Before the war of 1861 began, the American ocean-going steam marine had been completely crushed and had withdrawn from the sea.

Our foreign trade is now transacted chiefly in English shipping; and the efforts now making by American citizens to recover some of the ground lost twenty years ago are met with a repetition of the tactics of that earlier period, and are in danger of failure in consequence. In this age nothing can be done on a large scale in commerce, except with steamships of a large class, and wherever American steamers of that class cross a great ocean in any direction now, a rival English line has been started to compete with them. The private enterprise of English merchants in the matter is pricked on by the Government, and subsidies are granted with a liberal hand. Against the steamers to Brazil and to Australia, a war is waged which is well nigh desperate. If the active policy of England in this matter is maintained, and America remains passive, this country will have, ten years from now, scarce a stray steamer crossing any of the great oceans of the world, except perhaps some antiquated frigate belonging to a navy which has o commerce to protect.

Whatever the minor causes of the decay of our carrying trade, and they are many, the one great cause has been the competition inspired and sustained by the English Government; and in planning for a recovery of the lost business that competition must be taken into account. It would be useless to do anything for the good of our shipping interest without paying attention to the aims and maxims of the British Government. Nations, like men, cannot be dealt with successfully unless their impulses and maxims are understood.

A WORD OF WARNING.

A new departure was taken last week by Mrs. Caroline Breimann, who, finding that her husband was decoyed away from her affections and domestic hearth by a black-eyed widow, coolly set herself to work to put a price upon the damage done to the aforesaid affections and hearth by the loss, and force the widow to pay it. It is true the jury did not exactly agree with her as to the value of the faithless Breimann's heart; her estimate of it being \$20,000, while they set it down as worth only \$2,500. Whatever the aggrieved wife may think of this cash valuation, there is little doubt that the gay widow, by the time she has paid \$2,500 in hard lollars, will be of the opinion that Breimann was ot worth it.

It is to be hoped that other gay widows and equettish young women, preparing for their Summer's campaign, will take warning by the fate of drs. Paasch. Hitherto they have had it pretty nuch their own way. When they were young and flirted with young men, nobody was hurt but their victim, and he often turned out to be as callous and sharp as themselves. As they grow passe, however, their favorite game is a married man, and then the torture falls on the lealous wife. Nobody can visit watering place or sea-side hotel in the Summer ithout seeing one of these burlesque tragedies oing on, wherein a bold widow or a maiden no longer ung, a vain husband and an unattractive fond ittle wife play their miserable parts for the amus ent of the crewd. The wife has always hitherto ad the most ludicrous rôle. Othello, in petticoats, aggerless, obliged to sit neglected in the corner and nope and mow at Cassio, would have but a conemptible part to play. But this female Othello with a jury of twelve honest citizens to back her, oming upon the destroyer of her peace for an mount of hard cash which leaves her penniless, is a emeals which the Circes of the Summering places will take care to avoid.

The Democrats have "got Tilden's views" now naven't they ?

And Chief-Justice Church-where has the Syracuse Convention left him? He is far enough out of politics now to stay out for the rest of his life.

Chicago delegates were elected in the 1st District of Massachusetts on Tuesday, and both of them are claimed for Grant. This result has excited the "Scratcher" innocents, who supposed they could get up an anti-Grant movement by supporting Ed-munds, an avowed Grant man,

There is a loud wail of anguish from The World newspaper, called forth by its own discovery that the Tilden managers controlled the Syracuse Convention by fraud. The platform is full of why shouldn't the convention be, too?

It is very evident that the third term managers ere uneasy about the outlook in Illinois. The steady lead of Blaine among the delegates, in spite of the pleading and commands of Logan, is viewed with mingled astonishment and alarm. One reason why the Grant column does not advance with more steadiness and vivacity is the coolness between Logan and Washburne. At the recent Grant meeting in Chicago, Washburne was asked to preside but he found himself unable to do so after he learned that Logan was to speak. It is a pity that the two mea, who are the State's leaders in the great move-ment to elect the "only man who can save the country," are not sufficiently devoted to the cause cule their own differences and work to

Most of Tilden's staunchest friends have decided that he will not run again, whether he has or not. One of his firmest supporters through good report and evil report has been Mr. David Gray, of The Buffalo Courier; yet he doubts now if Tilden is an available candidate. In conversation with "Gath," of The Cincinnati Enquirer, at Syracuse, Mr. Gray said he still thought Tilden ought to be President, but he did not think he would be. He has an ingenious theory about the way Tilden has been poitically destroyed. " As soon as they had cheated him out of his election," he says, "the Republicans started to break him down, They discovered his strength and feared to let him alone. So they opened npon him. They principally have broken him down. His friends begin to grow restless. Some who have till recently stood by his side are a little discouraged." Mr. Gray seems to be right about the Republicans "breaking him down," but he must admit that Tilden himself supplied them with some ment that Tilden himself supplied them with some uncommonly "lethal weapons" for the slaughter. He adds that Pelton helped. He had been a great affliction to Tilden before he wont into politics." He had; and knowing his power to "afflict," Tilden but him where he would have the fullest opportunity to exercise it. Really, Mr. Gray ought to see the preponderance of taffy in this sort of defence.

So soon as an event of any importance in political neenrs. Congress slips out of sight completely. As a circus it draws only when all other shows are

The Illinois Democrats are trying to rally around Palmer as a "favorite son." Unless he is a "sec-ond choice" of Tilden's, they may as well exert themselves in favor of Andrew Jackson. One object of the proposed Finley investigation is

said to be the clearing of Tilden from all suspicion of having Finley for his agent. To do this, it will be necessary to prove whose agent Finley really was, and that will be a field of inquiry of great in-terest to all Republicaus, especially if Tilden eggs n the investigation. Why should Tilden work so hard to give a nomi-

nation to somebody else ? Why, that he may have the satisfaction of keeping Bayard, Hendricks, Thurman, Church, Seymour and his other enemies from getting it. That is reason enough,

PERSONAL,

Mrs. Edmunds, the wife of the Senator, will sail for these shores with their daughter on the 8th of May. They will spend the Summer in Burlington. Herr Wagner is still too ill to accept the invitation of the Roman municipality to attend the first representation of his "Lohengrin" in the Eternal City. Mr. G. W. Childs is proposing to build a new home

for his Ledger newspaper, the plan of which is to be selected from a number submitted by the best architects in the country. Prince Leopold, on his arrival in Canada about

May 9, will be welcomed not only by his sister and night ago by a crowd of enthusiastic friends. The son

brother-in-law, but also by Sir Edward Thornton, who will go from Washington for the purpose.

General Garibaldi is to have a charming gift from the Italian colony at Montevideo, in the shape of a miniature steamer of ten tons burden, fitted up ele-gantly and luxuriantly, and called "The Lion of antly and luxuriantly, and called

Mr. Sims Reeves will soon retire from the stage ipon which at the same time his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, will make his début. Mr. Sims Reeves's last performance will be in the character of "Edgardo"—that in which he first appeared. He has been forty-one years upon the stage, where he first sang at eighteen years old.

The late General J. W. Revere, grandson of th famous Paul Revere, received from the Queen of Spain in 1832 a royal decoration in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in rescuing sixteen Spanish citizens whose vessel had been stranded or the coast of the Gulf of California.

Tewfik, the new Khedive, is as economical as his sire was extravagant. He is correcting that sire tendencies as much as possible. He discovered not long ago that the venerable gentle man had carried off a certain collection of coins valued at \$80,000, which had been pur-chased with State money, and which should rightly have been left in Egypt. It is asserted that the Khedive intends to rebuke this want of ceremony by placidly subtracting the item from his father's allowance during the next twelve months.

Miss Genevieve Ward, who is said to speak French with rare perfection, is about to appear in a French play in London, at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, who admired her pronunciation. It is stated that Miss Ward intends to come to America in September to appear in "Forget-Me-Not." With her will come Miss Kate Pattison, who will take the part of Alice Verney in the same play, a part in which she has made a remarkable success in England. Miss Pattlson is the young lady who accompanied Miss Emily Faithfull to this country a few years ago. Miss Faithfull, it is said, will make a second visit here in the Autumn, when she will give her popular lecture on "Extrayagance"

Paris, April 21 .- "L'Aventurière" was to have been repeated at the Theatre Français last night, but "Les Fourchambault," by M. Augier, was substituted. There had been eighteen rehearsals of 'L'Aventurière," and Sarah Bernhardt declared herself quite ready; but on Friday, the day before the performance, she said she could not appear. M. Augier then offered her a week's delay, and she agreed to act immediately. M. Augier maintains that she played as well as usual, and that she was applauded as usual. The next morning, however, some newspaper criticisms appeared and she immediately wrote a letter of resignation and left Paris.

LONDON, April 22.-The Paris correspondent of The Times says the committee of the Comédie Franpaise has unanimously resolved to sue Sarah Bernhardt for breach of contract. She is now at her residence of Sainte-Adresse, near Havre. She has declared her resolution to devote herself to painting and sculpture and to play no longer, except in fuland sculpture and to play no longer, except in ful-filling her English engagement.....Lord Archi-bald Campbell will sail for Canada on Saturday next to visit his brother, the Marquis of Lorne..... Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Legisla-tive Assembly of Victoria, Australia, who is on his way to England, and who will be, it is said, invited to contest an Irish constituency as a Home Rulex, has arrived in Paris. The Post says: "We under-stand that he intends publishing a history of Ire-land."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. THE AQUARIUM.

This favorite place of amusement offers an unusu ally large number of attractions this week, most of which appeal chiefly to the little folk. General Tom Thumb and his wife, the famous and familiar dwarfs, looking not a wit older than they did some twenty years ago, and certainly grown no larger, and the most remarkable of the curiosities on exhibition. As of old, Mrs. Tom Thumb sings songs and the General

appears as Napoleon L and in other heroic characters, and they have with them a small company whose members make themselves amusing to the juvenile audiences in various ways. Signor Giovanni, on whom the mantle of the lamented Signor Blitz seems to have fallen, has some performing birds, there remarkable a Man-Fish and Water-Queen, who remain under water for an incredible amount of time, and there perform strange feats, and there is a clever young gentleman named Major Newell, who sings songs in gentleman named Major Newell, who sings songs in character, dances clog dances on skates, and performs various gymnastic exercises. There is a burlesque, "The Mischievons Monkey," which reminds one of the "Jocko" that the Ravels played long ago, and affords intense delight to the youngsters, and the performance closes with a Punch and Judy show. The collection of fishes at the Aquarium is large and interesting, and the whole performance is a capital one, particularly for children, who seem to enjoy it to the utmost.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A benefit performance is to be arranged for Mr. Max Strakosch next Friday at the Academy of Musle, when it is expected that " Lobengrin " will be repre

The concert to be given at Steinway Hall this evening by Mr. Maurice Strakosch will present Miss Thursby and Ole Bull, and is announced by the manager as the only occasion of the appearance of these two ar-

Mr. J. H. Wilson has been substituted for Mr. S. B. Mills in the programme of Mr. Bergner's concert for next Monday. Besides the playing of Mr. Bergner himself, the entertainment will present a feature of exceptional interest in the performance of a Mozart Mataga, and Berguer.

The Philbarmonic Rehearsal to-day promses to be an unusually brilliant affair, and there has been an almost unprecedented sale of tickets. At the Brooklyn performance on Tuesday the receipts at the door were twice as large as for any other concert of the season; the house was crowded, and the expressions of delight among the audience were most enthusiastic. Here, with the enormous orchestra of 150, and the improvement effected by careful rehearsals, the success is certain to be still greater than in Brooklyn.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lloyd Hopkins, of Onancok, Va., being invited to a wedding, saddled his horse and set out for the seens of festivities. On the road ho was overcome with a desire for cake, and accordingly stepping into a store, boasted that he could eat twenty-gve molasses cakes. The proprietor or some one standing by offered to pay for that number, provided Lloyd Hopkins would cat them, the latter to pay for all he should eat under that number. At fifteen Lloyd Hopkins declared himselffull; but the pay being demanded, he persevered until the whole twenty-flye were consumed. He then proceeded to the wedding, where he had a hearty supper. On the way home Lloyd Hopkins died.

Music is to be got out of stones in the Old South, Boston, next week. M. Baudre bas devoted twenty years to his novel contrivance, and is now prepared to exhibit it. His apparatus consists of twentyeven natural flint stones of irregular shope, each sounding a different note when struck, and ranging in pitch from D to Upper E sharp, including all the sharps and lats. The music obtained from this curious but primitive instrument is quite peculiar and not at all disagrocable. The tone is pure, somewhat resembling that of resonant glass, and M. Baudre skillfully plays familiar and even difficult music upon his stone piano. These musical fints were found in the cualk and from distract of Frances. istricts of France.

General Grant's reception in a colored Methodist church is described in a New-Orleans letter to The Milicaukee Sentinel. To touch the General's arm would nake a negro fairly scream with cestacy, and one whitehaired old negro who grasped his hand cried out: Bress God! Bress God! Now I'se ready to die-I done shuck his han', I done shuck his han'," and the old fellow threw his arms up and called on the people to look at him for he'd "shuck Grant's han'. Men. women and children screamed and pushed and pulled, crazy to shake hands with the General, and it was fully fifteen minutes before he reached the altar after he entered the loor. "I've been in Africa," he said, "but never got so warm as this." It was fifteen minutes more before the crowd could be quieted by the vigorous expressions of the pastor, "Emperor William," an old colored minister who was formerly a slave. When there was something like quiet, Emperor William made some remarks, his face beaming with happiness and sweat. "I done had a few big days in my life," he shouted, "an' dis is one o' my big days. One p'int's settled. You all said o' my big days. One p'int's settled. You all said he wenddn't come, an' yer he is. You was a-betten' yo' dolla's he wendin't come, but bless the Lawd! yer he is." "Oh. yes! oh, yes! da' he is, shuah enough!" shouted back the congregation; and they hugged themselves and wept, while one old sister cried, "On, my God, I done see him! oh, my God!" A negro chotr of a hundred voices then sung "De Bridegroom's Coms."

The carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and their son, Herbert Giadstone, was drawn through the village and back to Hawarden Castle a fort-

then made an excellent speech on his un didacy in Middlesex, and the father foll didacy in Middlesex, and the inther followed him in a most good-humored address, in which he referred with affectionate pride to the promising young fellow who had made so gallants fight against such great odds. "I want," said he, " to say a word about the cancidate for Middlesex. I go down to the younger generation, both as a refreshing process for me and a refreshing process for you, for you must in time get tired of the old one's role, for you hast in time get tired of the old on yole. ['No, no.'] I am very guad to think that there a good sons coming up to take our places. You see whind of a fellow he is. [Cheers, and a voice: 'He's good sort'; another voice: 'A chip of the old blook Laughter and cheers.] He has told us that he felt litte cask that had been tapped for a long time, and had been tapped for a long time, and had been tapped to the old us that he felt litte cask that had been tapped for a long time, and had been tapped to the old us that he felt litte cask that had been tapped for a long time, and had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the cask that had been tapped to the see that the see running. Yes, but it would not have run unless had been something in it. (Laughter and ob There is not much use in tapping a cask that is or There is not much use in tapping a cash that is empty.
[Hear, and laughter.] He says that he has made forty speeches; really this is rather pointful for me. Canstter. I thought I had made a great many speeches—to the world says—but he has beaten me all to sticks.
[Much laughter and cheers.] I am not very nuce supprised that they should have put the election a little sarly. We have found him a good son; I think his sisters and brothers have found him a good good prother; and I hope he is known to you as a good friend and neighbor. [Cheers.] But I think that for his opponents, on the whole, he is rather an awkward customen (Laughter and cheers.]"

STALWART OR RECONCILIATION.

SOMEBODY CHEATED-WHO IS IT! ARE THE STALWARTS IN EARNEST ! IS GRANT IN EARNEST ?-WHICH IS DECRIVED IN THE OTHER; OR ARE, BOTH TRYING TO DECEIVE THE PEO-

CONKLING VS. GRANT.

driving out the labor which is the life-blood of its existence.

Could all the voters in all the States vote and be counted. Republican ascendancy would be easy and very sure; but all the voters cannot vote and be counted. The dogma of State Rights, the same heresy which has once drenched our land in blood and buried it in tazza, again suplify itself and grasps at dominion. It declares now that the National authority has no right to protect a National election. This means that in several States there whole Union and in a several states.

test the office of Sheriff; though even this has been forbidden by murder. A Congressional District may see a boiling Democrat strive against the regular nomines, but no Presidential election worthy the name will be allowed in the Southern Republican States. Wheerer may be the Democratic nomines, every electoral tote in the South Democratic nomines, every electoral vote in the South will be registered for him.

CONKLING VS. GRANT.

Senator Conkling at Utica, Sept. 3, 1879.

Three threatening dangers appear now in National affairs. First, the pretensions of State Rights; second, schemes of inflation and repudiation; third, huntini designs on the Treasury. If there be a fourth peril belonging to this catalogue, it is the off-speeches were much the the Treasury. If there be a fourth peril belonging to the active field in every one of them a fourth peril belonging to the active field in every one of them a field in every one of them a specific were men to the same as we see and hear to men to the field and general disturbance and madness pervading on human rights and diverse of the seed of them a seed of them as the seed of the

uplifs itself and grasps at dominion. It declares now that the National authority has no right to protect a National election. This means that in several States there shall be no free election or count.

South of the Potomac there will be no contested Presidential election next year. Some man may contest the office of Sherifi: though even this has been forbidden by murder. A sentiment, a generous rivalry in the building up of our several States, and Na

LOGAN VS. GRANT.

LOGAN VS. GRANT.

Senator Logan at Chicago, April 16, 1580.

Under Grant a citizen of the United States will not have to move into the land of Mexico in order to claim protection under the powers of this mighty Government; but under its own flag he can have protection; and until this Government shall protect its elizane to their constitutional rights under the Constitution and laws excrychers. It fulls to perform that duty that belongs to a Government to be performed toward its citizens to be performed toward its citizens of the whole Nation will go on growing prouder, and mightier and stronger than it is to-day.

Limbour of the whole Nation will go on growing prouder, and mightier and stronger than it is to-day.

Limbour of the whole Nation will go on growing prouder, and mightier and stronger than it is to-day.

Limbour of the whole Nation and leave seep them and the received was rendered me at every state that are seen here.

Logan variation of this own that heaptinity was rendered me at every was rende

lion addresses were made in part by tiose who wore the blue and those who wore the grey. We have no reason to drubt that those who wore the gray will ful-fil all they have promised in toyally lothe flag and the Nation.

BOUTWELL VS. GRANT

Ex-Secretary Boutsell at Worceter. April 16, 1880.

We have four millions of
black fellow-citizens in the
South who are as utterly deprived of their political and
civil rights as were the early
Christians that in the city
of Rome herded in the secers and catacombe until the
barbarians of the North
came down and gase them
tiberty and freedom of conscience at the point of the
Bouth poor women and
children in tears and desolation, robbed of father and
ditt, for no cause except
that that father was a Republican, taken into the
forest, shot in cold block,
and left to rot and be caten
by reptiles and vermin.
And have we nothing to de
lither integral and look
transfer of the transfer and left to rot and be eaten by reptiles and vermin. And have we nothing to do about that I General Graut's name is a power. It will relly the Republi-cans of Mississlept, Lonisi-aua. Florida, Virginia and North Carolina, in each of which States we have a de-cided majority of Republi-can votes, and if nothing else be gained, these four millions of people should be trained even by bitter and bloody experi-nce to assert their political rights.

BANKS VS. GRAIT. Genera Grant at Little Rock, April 15, 1880. Citizus, on first landing on the soil of your State, April 15, 1880.

But the situation of the country has charged, five years ago, in 1875, the whole South and North, East and West, had signified its desire to accept the great charges in constitu-

fied its desire to accept the great changes in constitutional government which followed the war, and to recognize every man's right, and for every man to do his of the state of the st

men, women and children in the city of Boston, re in the city of Boston, received with open arms and
loud acclaim, with hearts
filled with Joy, the representatives of the extreme
southern portions of the
Republic, embracing men
who had been ongaged in
war against us. R was believed, and we believed, that
they intended to do that
which they had promised—
aye. that which they had
sworn to do. But non, we
for ourselves—and perhaps
I ought to speak more par-

AN OLD FRIEND DESERTS TILDEN,

From The Brooklyn Eagle Dom.

Mr. Tilden cannot be nominated at Cincine
natt, and if he could it would not to possible to elect
him. The issue raised by the Republicans in 1876, and
that which they will probably present in Grant's rhoesination, sie too momentous to justify the Democracy is
handicapping itself for the race this year, and for no bet
ter reason, after all, than that the voters of the Republic
are as they are, and not as Mr. Tilden may think they
smould be.